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PARALLEL
BETWEEN
The late Celebrated Mr. *POPE*
AND
Dr. *TAYLOR*,
OCCULIST
TO THE
King of GREAT BRITAIN.

WITH
Various OBSERVATIONS on the PROCEEDINGS of Dr. *TAYLOR*
for near Twenty Years, not only in his Tour through their Kingdoms, but
most Parts of *Europe*.

ADDRESS'D
To the GENTLEMEN, the LADIES, the CLERGY, and all of Literature
and Distinction, who would be acquainted with his LECTURES, OP-
ERATIONS, and SUCCESS.

WHEREIN
The Reasons of ALL,—with the many Advantages of a publick Concern, from
his Undertakings, are accurately and impartially Consider'd.

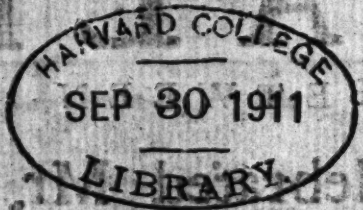
By a **PHYSICIAN**.

*Invidia Sculi non interit Tyranni
Majus Tormentum.* H. O. R.

Printed for the AUTHOR. 1748.

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Gift of
W. R. Castle Jr.

P A R A L E L

The late Celebrated POPE

Dr. TAYLOR

O C C U L I S T

TO THE

King of GREAT BRITAIN

WITH

Various OBSERVATIONS on the Proceedings of Dr. TAYLOR
for some Twenty Years, not only in his Tour through the Kingdom, but
most parts of Europe.

AND

To the Government, the Learned Clergy, and all of Learning
and Distinction who would be acquainted with his Lectures, Op-
inions, and Success.

W. R. CASTLE JR.

The Review of ALL, with the many Advantages of a single Copy, from
the University of Cambridge, and the University of Oxford.

B Y A P H Y S I C I A N

Printed for the AUTHOR 1763

P A R A L L E L

Between the late Celebrated Mr. P O P E, and Dr. T A Y L O R, Oculist
to the King, &c.



It has been said of Mr. Pope, that there is a Degree of Merit in distinguishing and praising Merit when persecuted by Ignorance, Malice and Envy.—This has been observed with the greatest Truth, and is equally applicable to almost all such as have been distinguished for superior Parts and Abilities; and without having Recourse to Antiquity for Instances of this Sort, the present Age can boast of another Genius not less eminent than Mr. Pope, tho' in a different way, and 'tis presumed will in many Respects run Parallel with that justly celebrated Poet. — Of Mr. Pope, we are told, that He, when young, gave extraordinary Proofs of a Genius for the Study for which he was so famous; and that he was made to excell in what he profess'd by a superior Force of his natural Faculties.—The Parallel,—in a Diploma from the University of Basil in Switzerland, dated Oct. 26, 1734, when created Doctor of Physick, and elected Fellow of that College of Physicians, is this remarkable Passage. *In the Knowledge of the Nature and Cure of the Diseases of the Eye, Doctor JOHN TAYLOR has, in our Judgment, greatly surpassed all others; and tho' yet very young, (which seems almost incredible!) he has not only left very far behind him, in his Skill in this Science, all who ever lived before him, but even all those of his own Times. He has made known to the whole Universe, to the great Astonishment of every Body, not by vain Ostentation, but by Experiments daily made; That he has a Genius form'd by Nature for this Sort of Study, an Industry surprising, an Application inconceivable, and above all, in the Practice, an Address and Delicacy no where to be equalled. So that we may justly say, That Heaven, out of a particular Favour to our Age and Posterity, has given Birth to him only in these our Days, to cultivate and bring to Perfection this noble and useful Study, &c.*

It has been reported of Mr. Pope, that he discovered early the Force of his Imagination, and the Force of his Judgment for that Study, in which he be-

come so conspicuous.—The Justness of the Parallel between the two Characters here, surely will not be disputed by any who have the least Knowledge of Dr. Taylor, if it be remembered, the Multitude he, when very young, restored from a State of Darkness by his own Hand only, (of which there is scarce a Town, much less a County, but what furnishes many Instances; nor only in these but in many other Kingdoms) the many Discoveries he has made* and published;† and how early, by a Method so much his own, his singular Abilities in this important Study, were known to the World.

If the largest Practice, the greatest Experience, are necessary to excell in the Knowledge of any Profession, Dr. Taylor must undoubtedly at this Time, be better acquainted with what he professes, than any other; for how should it be otherwise, since his Education was as regular as any whatsoever, and his Practice cannot be denied to have far exceeded all that ever liv'd before him.

THE Method he has taken to procure Subjects for this desirable End, was the most Effectual that could enter into the Imagination of Man, viz. His Tour for near Twenty Years, not only thro' these Kingdoms, but almost all Europe: By which means, more Disorders of the Eye, have presented to his Care in one Year, than probably his whole Life would have procured him in a private Way:—Not a Year having passed, but above a Thousand different Persons have applied for his Assistance, and often more than twice the Number, labouring under Complaints of this Kind.—Had he continued constantly in one Place, new Attempts.

* Amongst which that of making the Artificial Pupil, by which with the Assistance of Glasses, Sight is restor'd in a certain Degree of Light, even to read, is not the least considerable.

† BOOKS publish'd by Dr. TAYLOR.

1. Mechanism of the Eye. Eng. OB. 1727.
2. A Treatise on the Diseases of the immediate Organ of Sight. French, OB. 1734.
3. Dissert. on the Diseases of the Chrystalline. Eng. OB. 1737.
4. Traite du Mechanisme du Globe de l'Oeil. OB. 1737.
5. Translated into Spanish. OB. 1738.
6. An Essay on the Action of the Muscles of the Globe. Pers. OB. 1740.
7. Traite de la Fraye Cause de Strabisme. OB. 1738.
8. An Account of the extraordinary Case and Recovery to Sight of the Eye of Don A. de Saldania, late Vice-Roy of the Indies. Treated by him in Portugal. Pers. OB. 1739.
9. Syllabus Cursus Anatomiae & Operationum, &c. Lat. OB. 1742.
10. A Treatise on the Seat of the immediate Organ of Sight. Eng. OB. 1743.
11. The Sentiments of the Universities on his Operations, &c. Lat. OB. 1743.
12. An Account of the Case of Sir Jeremy Sambrooke, Bart. Eng. OB. 1743.
13. A Treatise on the Make and Beauties of the Eye, with Figures. Eng. OB. 1744.
14. An exact Description of 243 Diseases to which the Eye and its contiguous Parts are subject. Eng. 1744.

tempts would have sometimes fail'd, which must necessarily have prevented others, from seeking Aid from the same Hand:—And without thus enlarging his Practice, to equal his Predecessors, was all that could be expected from him; and how trifling their Success was, is sufficiently known.—Here a Reason offers, why not only this, but some other Branches of Physick, tho' probably of not equal Concern, have for so many Ages past met with so few Improvements.

HERE we might add, the great Number of Persons, he has hence been enabled to make happy; whose Circumstances would not have empowered them to attend him, had he constantly resided at one Place, and who must otherwise have remained in a State of Darknes, to the Ruin of themselves and Families.

INDEED it has been said by some, that Dr. Taylor's Movements have been frequently too expeditious to answer the Success of his Endeavours, which must have taken off greatly from the Advantages that might otherwise have been expected from so laudable an Undertaking.—To which it may be answered, that this Objection is far from being Just, because Dr. Taylor's Method in curing the Diseases of the Eye, is not by a tedious and dangerous Course of Medicine, but by the Hand, where the Event is almost instantly known. Upwards of sixty different Operations he practices and teaches in his publick Lectures, for the Cure of these Disorders, of which the greater Number are of his own Invention; and when it has happened that Cases have required a longer Time, than the Order of his Circuit would admit, he either directed such Patients to attend him where his Time would be sufficient, or broke that Order, rather than the meanest under his Care should be left in the least Danger.

As to the Insinuations of those, who acknowledge in plain Terms, Dr. Taylor's singular Excellency in his Profession, yet they pretend to fear that the Necessity of supporting a large Expence, might sometimes have occasioned him to endeavour the Cure of Disorders that were not to be remedied;—that the Cure of these Diseases may have been attempted by him, and not always with Success, as it happens in other Branches of Physick, must not be denied; but to say that he was conscious of their being so, and yet undertook them, is extremely cruel, because this could only be in his own Breast.—The want of Success in any single Instance if granted is no Argument, and the Opinion of those who call themselves Judges, very uncertain; since a great Number of the Disorders of the Eye which were ever number'd amongst the Incurable, Dr. Taylor has long since found out the Way to relieve. So far is he from undertaking Diseases, that in his own Judgment are not to be relieved, that 'tis well known he refuses even a common Fee for his Opinion tho' his Right as Physician, when there is nought for him to do.

NEED

NEED we a stronger Proof that these are among the Things he cannot do; than his Charity for those whose Hopes are all in him. -- When has he turn'd his Back against the Poor? an Instance of this is no where to be found; but a Thousand there are, who, by his friendly Aid now enjoy the living Light, seeking with those Eyes he open'd to the Day, the Means of their Support; perhaps the Babes unborn may have Cause to say, These Things were to our Fathers done, and the Memory of him who did them is dear to us, because we are thence now free from Misery and Want. Many Instances there are, not only in each Capital in these Kingdoms, but in several of the Principal in *Europe*, where he has even supported those with the Necessaries of Life, who waited to receive from him the greatest Good to Man. Thus many who came to him with Sorrow, with a glad Heart return'd from whence they came.

HERE it may not be improper to speak of an idle Notion that prevails with some, tho' chiefly amongst the Vulgar, or with those who have given too much Credit to envious Men, *viz.* when one Eye only is lost, or in Danger of being so, not to use Means for its Recovery, because such Means may affect the other. This Opinion is so absurd, that it hardly deserves to be notic'd; for if the Patient has already Pain, and that Pain is permitted to continue, the other indeed may suffer. But if the Operation is design'd to remove such Pain, and doth remove it, so far is it then from endangering the other, that 'tis the only effectual way to secure it. And if on the contrary the Patient has no Pain, if the Complaint is external, no Man of Judgment will pretend to say, that any Operation necessary to remove it, can possibly by its Consequences render the other defective, more than what's done to the Right Hand can affect the Left. If the Disorder is internal, all who are acquainted with Dr. Taylor's Method of Curing the internal Defects of Sight, cannot but know, that he purposely avoids in all his Operations, as well in passing into the Eye, as in the Progress of them, every sensible Part of the least Consequence that has any Communication with the opposite Eye; this he does to prevent Pain, having long since laid it down as a Rule to be observ'd essential to the Restoration of Sight, to give on such Occasions as little as possible, it being from thence only that Operations in one Eye can affect the other; and tho' few of his cause more than that of a common bleeding, yet, as 'tis always in his Power, he takes care to remove any Uneasiness occasion'd by them with such Expedition, that frequently the Instant after the Patient is as easy, as if no Operation had been made.

FROM hence it appears, to permit a Disorder in the Eye to take its own Course, when one only is affected, is often extremely wrong, there being many amongst those of the interior Parts of the Eye, if not removed, in Time, that may

may prove the Loss of the other, viz. all those where there is an Increase of the Quantity in the Eye; because no such Increase can happen, but the essential Parts of Sight must suffer by Pressure; and no Pressure can happen in the essential Parts of Sight in one Eye, but the corresponding Parts in the other must be affected. Thus we see in endeavouring to cure a Defect in the one Eye, when the other is in Health, there is no Danger; but the greatest, by neglecting such Endeavours, even that of an irrecoverable Loss of Sight in both. Of which, many dreadful Instances are every where to be met with, as all must own who are acquainted with these Sort of Defects.

Those who Envy Dr. Taylor's singular Capacity in what he professes, have yet another Way to make known their Grief;—and this is generally kept to bring up the Rear.—After having said he could not cure,—yet found he had cured;—after the Sight was in their Sense irrecoverable;—yet by him restored;—then at length have they said,—it cannot last,—it will not hold.—Of all their Insinuations this is the most unjust; because in Operations like these (for which, as well from the Manner as the Success Dr. Taylor has so many Years been distinguished) the solid Parts are chiefly affected, and the Restoration of Sight depends principally on putting such an effectual Stop to their unnatural Supplies, that they shall never after be in a Condition to receive more of the same Kind.—Thus 'tis equally idle, to say such Complaints shall return; as, that a Limb removed from the Body shall be restored to its primitive State.—Indeed in Disorders of the Blood, the Patient may be well, not only in Appearance, but, in Fact, and the Disorder may return; but none will say this in the Cure of the Diseases of the Eye after the Method long practised by Dr. Taylor, unless those that are Strangers to that Method, unacquainted with the nature of these Defects; or speak contrary to what they believe.—Happy indeed would it be, could we with equal Justice talk as positively of a radical Cure of many Diseases of the Blood, as by the Operations for those of the Eye, as practised by Dr. Taylor.

These and many more such Inventions scattered amongst the Multitude by envious designing Men, are greatly criminal;—because weak Minds who cannot perceive the wicked Views of such Men, may be thus unhappily prevented applying where Relief may be obtained.

What Principle then must that Man be of, who thus deprives his Neighbour of the most valuable Blessing of Life, rather than it should be lost, another did that, which he could not do.—If he should give this Advice, before he thinks what he can do, that is, calling himself a Judge in what he cannot

be; unless in the Case where every Infant is, *viz.* No Amendment to be made, where the Matter you would mend, is gone.

But there are yet not wanting, even those who rather than appear Ignorant of ought that might add a Fee to their Fortune, will even attempt the Cure of these Defects, whose Opportunities never furnished them with Means proper for so great a Concern; torture the Patient to little or no Purpose, and frequently render a Complaint of itself easy of Cure, without a Remedy! Thus not only deprive the Man who has repos'd a Confidence in their Judgment, in an Affair of such Importance, of immediate Relief, but put it out of his Power ever to procure it. And even all this, where Help was at Hand from those, whose Profession alone it was, and from whom only it might reasonably be expected. Of this look every way, and you'll find living Examples, Examples innumerable, not only amongst the Poor, but even the better Sort, whose good Opinion has been thus grossly abus'd. — But let all such remember what they have done, then let them say, if they can, their Heart is at Peace; — whilst the Blind, the poor unhappy Blind, who must the rest of their Days explore their Way in the Dark, are expos'd to a thousand Dangers, — whose Grief of Heart, whose Sorrow of Soul, no Tongue could e'er express; — The Blind, made so by their cruel Attempts, their Family, perhaps their Posterity, all will have cause to wish such Friends, such Aids never had been born.

INDEED it must be own'd, that 'tis natural for every Person who labours under these dangerous Diseases, to ask the Opinion of those they employ when deprived of Health, on a reasonable Supposition, that they should be the best Judges on whom to depend for Relief. — But what little Regard ought to be given to such Opinions will plainly appear, if we consider, — that what we demand of them is against their own Interest; — for if the Patient is already under their Care, by consenting that such a Patient should be given into the Hands of another, is what may by some be admitted as an Acknowledgment, that they attempted to cure Defects with which they were unacquainted; and the Success with that other would be a Confirmation of it; and if the Patient is not under their Care, such Consent would be tacitly granting they were ignorant of what they call a Part of their Profession, and this might excite many to think they might be also deficient in other Branches, which might hurt them in their general Practice: — Thus, I say, suppose this other, to whom they recommended, the Patient succeeded; it would not add to, but diminish their Reputation; because it would discover in them a want of Knowledge in what 'tis their Interest to have concealed; — and if he miscarried, it follows, such Recommendation, would make them in the Sense of the Multitude, as well as the Patient in particular, an Accessary to the Evil.

THUS

Thus, tho' no Man holds the regular education of the Profession in greater Esteem and Veneration than Dr. Taylor, not only as being himself a Member of that Body, but from his having been ever treated with the most respectful Attention by all who personally know him, as well in these Kingdoms, as by the most distinguish'd amongst them for Probity and Learning in many other Parts of the World.

AND though he knows not an Enemy amongst his Brethren, who e'er was in his Company, or e'er attended him in what he professes; those excepted, who, as it has been said of that inimitable Poet Mr. Pope,—from being envious are angry with him, and appear to like him not, only because they really approve of him.—It must be acknowledg'd, that an impartial Opinion from any so much interested in the Question, by thinking Minds cannot be expected, unless amongst the few who find their Reward in a Consciousness only of doing Good. In other Branches of Physick, when one finds the Patient in danger, another and sometimes a third is call'd in, to share a Part of the Consequences; and the Opinion of the latter secures the former from Censure, and this on Condition of the same Return on the like Occasion. But such is the State of Dr. Taylor, should he miscarry, all falls on himself, none to take a Part; and should he succeed, the Patient and himself are all that partake of the Benefit; for every other who calls himself a Judge, and says, but with what Justice the Publick only must determine,* That his Profession is a Branch of his own, has an Interest in diminishing the Value of the Act; and therefore he diminishes it, because he considers every such Act, an Affront to his own Judgment.

CAN it be then a Question with any reasonable Being, when thus distressed, where to apply for help? Whether to that Man, whose Profession it is to know what 'tis he wants, to understand which has been the Business of his Life,—whose daily Experience, whose hourly Cares were ever watching to procure for him, and all like him relief; or whether to that Man, with whom without a Miracle, none he can hope to find;—the Man who by his continual Labours, knows what 'tis for him he ought to do, or the Man who yet attends to learn, and would begin on him.

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* If taking a Branch from a Field so large as that of Physick, bringing it into Rules which before it never had, forming it into Science the Produce of the most rational Theory, and the largest Practice; and to compleat all, if the greatest Improvements in that Science, the Consequence of both may when together give a Right to Distinction; 'tis presumed this Branch when thus alter'd, may in this Sense stand by itself, and give to the Professor of it the fairest Title to call it his own Profession.

To say,—such Things I have seen, such Things my Master did,—such have I read, such am I told to do, is saying nought; because to do and to see, read or hear such Things were done, the Difference all must know. And in the Disorders of the Eye, such is the hard Fate of those who labour under these Complaints; rarely, if the Cure is ill-attempted, there is ought left to do. A Knowledge in all Mechanick Arts, in all Works of the Hand, can never be acquired, but by the Hand; and the difficulty of the Work, must be in Proportion to the delicacy of it;—to attend a Painter, suppose even for Ages, to see all the various Motions of his Hand, his Labour in finishing the Design,—will any Man say, this he could do, because he saw it done? What then can we say of Works like these? If in the passing a Pencil a wrong Colour is made, it may be moved, another put in its place, and all is well; but here where almost the thickness of the smallest Hair may prove fatal, no calling back, no passing that Way twice, the Error made, Repentance is in vain:—To say such Things are easy, will gain credit only with those who want Reflection, and can only be said by those who ne'er attempted them; or, if they have, they speak against their Hearts.—Yet some have even said, I have seen Dr. Taylor do these Things, and these myself can do.

To learn to judge rightly of the vast Variety of Diseases to which the Eye and its Coverings are exposed, to know how judiciously to treat these dangerous Diseases, to be empower'd to make the several Operations with that Judgment and Delicacy necessary for their Cure, the Business of the whole Life is hardly sufficient, even with the greatest Application and the largest Practice; and with all, unless Nature aids, little will be acquired.—To this all must give consent, who will attend Dr. Taylor's Lectures;—examine his Works, be present at his Operations, and know his Success. From a small Attendance on these Occasions all who will not conceal their Thoughts must be obliged to own, that as of every Art, that of curing the defects of the Eye, excels for it's importance; so of every other, that is by much the most difficult to attain.—The Operations in general, but chiefly those for internal Defects, are not only the most delicate but demand a better Acquaintance with their Nature, as well as with the Structure of the Parts on which they are to be made, than all the Operations in Surgery put together:—This, the little Success, the dreadful Accidents of the unexperienced sufficiently prove;—such Accidents—that 'tis amazing Men of Character in other Respects will even hazard their Reputation in general Practice, for the small Advantage they thus have at the Loss of their own Peace, and the Ruin of their Neighbour, who reposes his All with them, by attempting what 'tis impossible they should understand, on account of the Multitude of other Affairs with which their Minds are continually employ'd.

THE few Instances of a good Event from such Endeavours, are no Arguments to the contrary, because they never happen but in certain common Cases where little Judgment is requir'd; and if twenty Patients with different Disorders of the Eye, and not so common, were promiscuously given to the same Hand for Cure, 'twould be indeed extraordinary, if one at least in so great a Number did not succeed.

THAT the Operations for the interior Disorders of the Eye are vastly more delicate, require more Judgment in the Make of the Parts in general, and greater Qualities in the Operator than every other, — let all thinking Minds, who read what follows, judge: To pass a Needle immediately under a Pellicle finer than the finest Cobweb — a Pellicle that intimately incloses a Body whose Surface is not Plain but Convex, and even that (when an Operation is wanted) unequal and undetermin'd, without wounding or dividing the one or the other, — To carry a Needle immediately under and about so small a Circle as that of the Pupil, whose Diameter on account of the different Quantities of Light which enter the Eye in the Progress of the Operation, cannot be determin'd, — To attend this Circle in all its Changes, continuing the Needle intimately round all its Circumference without wounding any Part of it: — And yet more, to pass the same Needle immediately under and carry it about another Circle before you arrive at that of the Pupil; a Circle which cannot be seen, much more delicate, and the wounding of which would be followed at least with an irrecoverable Loss of Sight — What amazing Steadiness! what almost incredible Exactness, must be required in the Movement of the Hand, to succeed in such a Work as this! — To make an Opening of a determin'd length, in a certain Part of so fine a Pellicle, to force out of that Opening various Contents which differ greatly in their Composition; — part solid — part fluid; — this specifically heavier, — that lighter, without enlarging that Opening, or leaving any of the Contents to hinder the Perfection of sight; and what's yet more, placing them so well out of the Way where the Light should pass, that they shall never be able to return to intercept its Progress to the immediate Organ of Sight: — And above all, to pass a Needle thro' Parts in an unnatural State so delicate, as those which compose the colour'd Part of the Eye, dividing the insensible, avoiding the sensible, * to make there an Opening of a determin'd Diameter and Figure: — To pass thro' all the various Parts in the Way thither, wounding some, avoiding others, when the smallest Error in either would destroy the Eye or render the Attempt unsuccessful. — If to all we

add the Agitations of a thinking Mind when thus employ'd, knowing the Difficulty, not forgetting the Danger,—can any say there are Works yet done by the Wit of Man, that exceed such as these; — yet at length these Things are done, and daily done: Should we then wonder that the greatest Personages in *Europe* in every Country, in every Court, that Persons of both Sexes of the greatest Rank in all Places, are present at Dr. Taylor's Operations, for curing the Disorders of the Eye; —because by him only such Things are done.

If by the Sight alone, of these delicate, these inimitable Labours, all are pleased, what Pleasure must arise from the good Success of them! —To be present when the unhappy Blind, who has long been deprived of all the Sweets of Life — of every Object of Delight — to see him restored to all these, — to behold the Transport that affects his Mind when first the Curtain's drawn, the Veil remov'd; when the Eye, that beauteous, that inestimable, that divine little Globe again its native Power reclaims, again becomes a Lucid Orb, — when all the Mazes of Providence, the Wonders of the Celestial Bodies, the Marvels of the Earth, all the Ornaments of the World no more that Way a Passage are refused, — for all that Way again is well!

What Acknowledgements are due for such a Service! what Reward is equal to such a Gift as this! How Dark, how Gloomy must the Soul of that Man be, who from any selfish, any envious Views endeavours to stop the Progress of such Works! Works — attended with such desirable Events that perhaps no Age or Country e'er produced: So singularly happy, that even in one of the greatest Classes of these Defects which includes all those that most frequently affect the human Eye, only one out of upwards of twenty different Species was ever yet attempted to be cured; and even that, but at one Time, with Pain, Danger, and often without Success.—By Dr. Taylor's Aid not one only is cured, but every one of this Class, not at one, but at all Times; and above all, without Pain, Danger or scarcely the possibility of a Relapse; insomuch, that it may be justly said, 'tis as rare with him to find one Instance to fail, as by the common Practice one to succeed; even the least Redness in the Eye, is seldom the Consequence of his Endeavours: * And to compleat all, there

* Dr. Taylor has been so fortunate of late Years, as to have contrived an Instrument, amongst a vast Variety of others, that has Power to fix the Axes of both Eyes, the fixing one rendering the other on which he operates, Immoveable: The Motions of the one depending on that of the other; much of his present Success in his Operations he owes to this happy Invention.

there are many who came dark into the World, by his Means now enjoy the Light. †

If we go farther, and take in all the Disorders to which the Eye and its Coverings are expos'd, out of 243 Diseases (which in his Writings and Lectures he has proved to be as different, as one Defect in the human Body can be from another) not sixty of this great Number were ever known to admit of Cure; but now not even this small Number eludes the Power of his Art.

If there are any who doubt of these Things, and they have Eyes, let them now see; for in after Ages they may admit of Doubt;—let them not fix their Judgment by those who under the dear Name of Friend, would deprive them of this inestimable Blessing, because they cannot impart it themselves: But let them be Eye Witnesses of these Deeds; not forgetting, with all such Interest prevails over Friendship, and tempts them into this Guilt.

If it should be demanded, why Doctor *Taylor* has so long given Courses of Lectures, not only in these Kingdoms, but before the best Masters of Physical Knowledge probably in the known World; * it may be answered, 'twas not only

† There are many Instances to be found, not only in these Kingdoms, but in various Parts of the World, of Persons who were born Blind, who by his Assistance now possess all the desirable Sweets of Sight.

* *Ready for the Press in the Order given in the several Universities Abroad—lastly at London, Dublin and Edinburgh.*

A Course of LECTURES, on the Nature and Cure of the Diseases of the Eye, containing
I. An Historical Account of all that has been published on these Diseases, by the most celebrated Writers; both Antient and Modern.

II. Impartial Examinations and Remarks, on all they have delivered concerning their Causes and Cure.

III. The Author's own Explanations of their Causes; together with a great Variety of Circumstances, distinguishing those Symptoms, which properly constitute each particular Species.

IV. His Method of Curing every Disease, in each Species and State; whether by Medicines or Operations. In which the Manner of each Operation, as practised by himself, is fully described, its peculiar Advantages clearly set forth; and its Difference from other Methods truly demonstrated and justified.

All founded on a long Experience, and large Practice.

THE first four Lectures on the Defects of those Parts, where the Tears pass off at the great Corner of the Eye, call'd the Lachrymal Canals.---Wherein is recommended a new Method of removing that Defect, known by the Name of the Fistula Lachrymalis.---By which most of the Disorders so-called in a few Days are taken away without Pain or Confinement, and with such Success, that it will be difficult to know at a small Distance that there had been such Defects.

The 5th and 6th Lectures on the Diseases common to the Eyelids, and in particular with Regard to their

only to prove from his Labours and Education, that he was not unworthy of what many of the most eminent among them have frequently honoured him with, viz. of being received a Member of their Bodies; but to shew the Advantages of knowing the Animal OEconomy, and the Necessity of being a Physician before the Diseases of the Eye can be judiciously treated: For these, no more than any other particular Disorders of the human Body, can with Judgment be attempted without a proper Knowledge of the Structure of the Whole. Diseases cur'd by accidental Aids, whatever may be the Advantage to the Patient, give to the Man who cured them no just Reputation; it being only in this that consists the Distinction between the Physician and the Empirick;—the one recommends Means because in similar Cases they have succeeded, but is easy about the Manner; the other Judges the latter as essential to the Quiet of his Mind, as the former to the Advantage of his Character; therefore he knows not only that he has succeeded in the like Complaints, but why such Means had so good an Effect: The one knows only that he has done it, the other not only that he has, but the Reason of his having done it; the one has Merit, and even if he fails, is not Criminal; the other has no Merit if he succeeds, and is highly Criminal if he miscarries.

To Dr. Taylor's Praise then be it said, That all that were before him, who have distinguished themselves by the Name of OCCULIST, were no Physicians, no Surgeons, — could reason on no one Disorder, talk only of *Arcanums*, either of their own, or handed down to them from their Predecessors, and were glad to be left alone to have the sole Management of the Patient under their Care; the Physician who recommended them, (if that could be) left all to their Probity, for Judgment he found they had none; and

their Borders when affected from the Small Pox. — Wherein is recommended a new Method of removing all those small and unequal red Spots, so frequently found on the Borders of the Eyelids from that Disease, by which these Defects are taken away and the Parts restored to their natural Colour and Perfection.

The 7th Lecture on the Disorders of a certain little red Part at the great Corner of the Eye, called the Lachrymal Caruncle. — Wherein is recommended a new Method of removing these Defects in much less Time, and with greater certainty than has been yet practised.

The 8th Lecture on the Diseases of those Parts which give Motions to the Eye, called Muscles, wherein is recommended, a new Method of removing almost instantly one Species of that Disease known by the Name of Squinting; without Pain or Danger, and generally attended with Success.

The 9th and 10th Lectures on the several Inflammations of the Eye, — wherein is recommended, a Method of removing the 13 different Species of this Disorder with much greater Facility than hitherto practised.

The 11th and 12th Lectures on the Defects of the Glass of the Eye, called the Cornea, and on these when not only the Glass, but the common Coverings of the Eye are affected. — Wherein is recommended a new Method of removing a great Variety of certain white Specks or Spots, frequently found on this Part of the Eye, by which these Disorders are taken away with Success, — the Glass of the Eye recovers its healthful Transparency, and the Sight as perfect as if no such Complaint had happened.

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and where the latter is wanting, few Men will depend on the former. This is the undoubted Reason, why all of the first Reputation in Physical Knowledge, have ever neglected such bold Invaders: — And this is the Reason why Dr. Taylor has the fairest Claim to the highest Esteem of the Faculty, and of the Publick; being himself bred under the best Masters, seen the best Practice, and practis'd himself in all the various Branches, laying all others aside, in order to bring to Perfection that Science he now professes. — He refuses no Consultation, having been often call'd in for his Judgment, by the most Eminent in Europe amongst the Faculty, and for the Relief of the most Noble Persons: — He is glad at every Occasion to give Reasons for his Conduct, pleas'd with the Presence of the Worthy amongst his Brethren, and knows Life too well to make a Brother's Presence less necessary by his own; — to his Operations all are free, — free to examine their Value, to demand their Reasons, and to attend their Success; for if ought is wanting to make him what he wishes, 'tis that all may know him first, then judge what he deserves. If Dr. Taylor may with the least Justice be said to have Err'd, it was against himself he Err'd; because had he conceal'd from every one his various Discoveries, and studied, like others, the Interest only of himself and his Successors, the Want of him would have long since been too universally felt, not to have made the Reward of his Assistance too considerable to have permitted him to be what we find him now. — To study, to improve a Science and to be Rich, are different Occupations.

The 13th and 14th Lectures on the Diseases of those of the interior Part of the Globe immediately under the Glass. — Wherein is recommended a new Method of tapping the Eye, and freeing it at all Times from Pain, preserving useful and sometimes perfect Sight.

The 15th Lecture on the Diseases compos'd of the Glass of the Eye or Cornea, and those Parts of the coloured Part of the Eye called the Iris, which forms the Pupil; or that little Opening in the coloured Part of the Eye. — Wherein is recommended a new Method of restoring Sight by that which is called the artificial Pupil.

The next four Lectures on the Diseases of that little transparent Body whose Figure is somewhat globular, situated a little behind the Pupil, known by the Name of the Chrystalline Humour of the Eye, from its Appearance to Chrystal: whose Properties are near the same with that of a common Burning-glass: — Wherein is recommended a new Method of removing at all Times every Species of those Diseases known under Names of *Cataract* and *Glaucoma*, without Pain or Confinement, or even the Possibility of Relapse. By which all these Defects (where the immediate Organ of Sight is not destroyed) are taken away with such Success, as to leave the Sight as perfect, sometimes without, but always with the Assistance of Glasses, as if the Eye had never been defective.

From the 20th to the 25th Lecture on the Diseases on the Inside, at the Bottom of the Eye, known by the Name of the immediate Organ of Sight; so called from the Object being there most distinctly painted, and immediately thence conveyed to the Mind. — Wherein is recommended a new Method of removing certain Species of that Defect where the Eye maintains all its healthful Appearances, known by the Name of *Gutta Serena*. — Also of removing almost instantly those Defects so common to Men of Letters, and Ladies of Distinction, from too great Application to Reading, or fine Needle-work, called *Weakness of Sight*; by which these Complaints are taken away without Pain or Confinement, and the Sight restored to all its healthful Perfections.

The remaining five Lectures on the Diseases common to the whole Globe. — Wherein is recommended a new Method of restoring much of the natural Beauty of the Eye, where the Sight is irrecoverable.

sons, and rarely meet in the same Man; 'tis not always Merit that is rewarded; the Way to acquire the former is leaving but little Time to study the latter, and without Study, and much Study, Experience teaches 'tis never to be obtained.

THE Pleasure of Dr. Taylor has been to see his own Improvements pass through various Channels to the Knowledge of the World, whilst the consciousness of having this done, seems to be the reward he chiefly aim'd at; the many who in our Neighbourhood owe all they know to him, and their attempting some Things they saw or thought they saw him do; and others, who were once his menial Domesticks, now rolling round *Europe* keeping large Equipages, are powerful Proofs of this Truth,—how little what he professes is every where known,—how much what he professes is every where wanted.

FROM what has been said, there naturally follows a Reason for Dr. Taylor's giving Lectures to those who are not, as well as those who are of the Profession, viz. To the Gentlemen, the Ladies, the Clergy, and all of Literature and Distinction, and of talking in a Style to be understood by all; because, such is the Nature of what he professes, that he can't as in general Practice, want the Assistance of others; and as but little Favour can be expected, where there is no Interest to command it, giving Lectures on the Subject he Treats on before such an Audience, never fails to Excite those to be present at Facts who can have no Views to represent them, but as they are,—That the Gentlemen and Ladies of the best Judgment, of the greatest Quality and Distinction Abroad, as well as every where in these Kingdoms, should attend his Lectures and Operations, cannot be thought strange; because the First are not given as an Entertainment only, but as of the greatest Use, viz. to Enable the most valuable Part of Mankind, Men of Letters, and Ladies of Rank and Genius, (for whom only these Lectures are design'd) to pursue their favourite Studies, and Employments, without endangering the Sight: * And the Usefulness of the last, viz. his Operations, consists in this, — Those who attend them, not only see his Method in general of Restoring Sight, but from the many who daily seek Relief

* Here follows the Contents of a Paper call'd, A SYLLABUS, containing the Heads of one of the Lectures on this Important Subject, that all may hence be impow'ed to Judge of this Undertaking.

The SYLLABUS for the LECTURE of the Night.

From the general Syllabus—for a Course of LECTURES on SIGHT; and on the Means of its Preservation.

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lief from him, Cases may present like those of their Friends whom they wish to see relieved. Opportunities no where to be had but with him, as well from the Things he does as the Manner of doing them; and certain it is, a personal Acquaintance with his Success must have the most desirable Effects. — The Spectators are pleas'd to see the Truth of what they have often heard, and wish'd to know — the Patient no doubt is pleas'd, and in a Communication of so much Pleasure, be assur'd the principal Instrument cannot be without his Share. As to the various Orations he gives in Praise of Sight and of the Eye, particularly those where he displays all the Beauties of that Masterly Work of Heaven, 'tis easy to perceive that his Views are not only that he may be rightly known, but to excite all to judge as they ought, of the great Excellence of that Science he professes.

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Many Years given before the Gentlemen and Ladies, the Clergy, and all of Literature and Distinction, in the several Courts Abroad: For a Course of 30 LECTURES (the Produce of by much the great Practice, for near Twenty Years (in the several Parts of Europe) of any in the present Age---) on the Eye---its Diseases, Causes and Cure: Many Years given before the Professors and Students in Physick, in the several Universities Abroad --- lately at London--- Edinburgh and Dublin.

By JOHN TAYLOR, Esq.

Doctor of Physick, Occulist to the King of Great-Britain, Fellow of several Colleges of Physicians, &c.

INTRODUCTION.

- I. **A** General Account of this Design.
2. Weakness of Sight defined.
3. Description of the several Species of Weakness of Sight.
4. In all the external Parts of the Eye maintain their natural Beauty, and the Axis of the Eye, its healthful Transparency.
5. The Danger of not timely removing these Defects of Sight, and that nothing less than an irrecoverable Loss of Sight is the natural Consequence of such Neglect.
6. The Causes of all Weaknesses of Sight.
7. Three Things necessary to be known in order to understand the Nature of Weaknesses of Sight, viz. immediate Organ of Sight, the Pupil, and certain Vessels filled with the Blood, called Arteries, at the Bottom of the Eye.
8. Presumed—there may be some present who are not perfectly acquainted with these Things.
9. 1st, The immediate Organ of Sight described.
10. The Eye considered as three Globes, inclosed one within the other, in order to shew what is meant by the immediate Organ of Sight.
11. Author's Opinion on the immediate Organ of Sight.
12. 2dly, Pupil described, the second Part necessary to be known.
13. Difference between human Eyes and those of Animals.
14. Reason of these Differences.
15. Vision in Man more accurate than in Animals.
16. 3dly, Arteries at the Bottom of the Eye described.
17. On the healthful Uses of the immediate Organ of Sight, the Pupil, and the Arteries at the Bottom of the Eye.
18. 1st On

THE Dress, in which he gives these Lectures, proves, he is well acquainted with that Delicacy, — that Elegance in Speaking, not unworthy the most Learned as well as the most polite Assemblies. The Style he talks in at the Conclusion of every Oration or Lecture, on the Subject of either, when the Ladies are to be particularly address'd, shews, That his Opportunities of having seen the best Company in various Nations of the World, have furnished him with all the Requisites to such pleasing Occasions.

If we should carry our Speculations on this useful Member of Society beyond the Grave, his favourite Successor has all the Essentials to make him worthy the Man from whence he received his Being; he builds his Knowledge on a Foundation that none but himself can have: — Rules continued down to him

Dr. TAYLOR's Syllabus continued.

18. 1st, On the healthful Use of the immediate Organ of Sight.
 19. 2dly On the healthful Use of the Pupil.
 20. The great Advantage of the Pupil's changing its Diameter in different Degrees of Light.
 21. On the Velocity of the Motion of the Pupil.
 22. 3dly, The healthful Use of the Arteries at the Bottom of the Eye.
 23. All Weaknesses of Sight are owing to a Defect in the Motion of the Pupil, and all these Defects of the Motion of the Pupil, arise from a Defect of the Arteries continued to the Bottom of the Eye.
 24. The Consequences of the Arteries in the third Globe being enlarged.
 25. An Account of certain little Appearances like Flies sometimes observing moving before the Eyes.
 26. These Appearances are only imaginary.
 27. Proved from a Rule in Optics.
 28. A Circumstance to be observed of great Consequence with Regard to these Appearances.
 29. If these little opaque Bodies like Flies have never been seen 'till after applying to Reading or fine Needle-work, they are certain Signs of an approaching Blindness; but if they have ever been seen nearly in the same Situation, Number and Figure, then they do not indicate that the Sight is in Danger.
 30. A Demonstration of both.
 31. The Cause of the little opaque Bodies moving before the Eyes, after Reading and Working fine Needle-work.
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32. Many complain of Weakness of Sight, yet do not see these little Bodies moving before the Eye, and the Reason of which clearly shewn.
 33. The Sight is equally in Danger when defective by any of these Disorders, called Weaknesses of Sight, after Reading or applying to fine Works, whether the Eye do or do not see these little Specks moving before the Eye.
 34. Demonstrated by shewing, that the Reason of some seeing these little Spots moving before the Eye, and others not, when the Sight is defective (from Reading or applying to fine Works) is from the accidental Number and Bigness of the Arteries at the Bottom of the Eye.
 35. Thus the Danger of Blindness succeeding a Weakness of Sight is not from seeing these Specks moving before the Eye, or which is the same Thing, is not from the Arteries at the Bottom of the Eye being enlarged, but from the Consequences with Regard to the Progress of these same Arteries as they pass by the Optick Nerve.
 36. The Arteries at the Bottom of the Eye cannot be enlarged but they must also be enlarged proportionably in their Progress to the Bottom of the Eye in and about the Optic Nerve.
 37. And the Arteries cannot be enlarged in and about the Optic Nerve, but the Freedom must be cut off proportionably between the Brain and the Nerves that give Motion to the Pupil, because it is by the Optic Nerve that the Nerves pass, that go to the Pupil, and are destined for its Motions.

him from his nearest Predecessor, drawn from a personal Acquaintance with Facts, with such severe Application, such painful Labours, that it may be truly fear'd no one after Dr. Taylor will e'er submit to: For — without the same Invitations from Nature, the same Opportunities he has had, without running the same Dangers in moving thro' the World to find Subjects proper to so great a Design,—all will prove in vain.

HERE let every tender Mind reflect who lives himself, yet thus in another Lives ;—who lives himself, yet in another knows himself alive :—Alive, in such a charming Stream, himself the living Fountain,—say, for none but such can tell,—the extatick Gladness of that Heart.—The feeling of his Soul who breaths himself,

Dr. TAYLOR'S Syllabus continued.

38. Hence the Pupil is defective, or which is the same Thing, the Sight is defective; for it is on the Perfection of the Motions of the Pupil that depends the Perfection of Sight.

39. Demonstrated, that Weaknesses of Sight are owing to Defects, in the Motions of the Pupil thus brought on.

40. By examining the Motions of the Pupil, we may judge of the Perfection of Sight; when the Pupil is defective in its Motion, the Sight is defective: when the Sight is defective, the Movements of the Pupil are always proportionably imperfect.

41. When the Pupil ceases to act, the Eye is always blind.

42. How Weakness of Sight are brought on, by applying to Reading, and fine Needle-work.

43. From such Application of Sight, extraordinary Supplies are brought to the Arteries continued to the Bottom of the Eye.

44. Demonstrated from the Effects of such Application of Sight.

45. It is so far from being surprizing, that Weakness of Sight are so frequent after Reading, or working fine Needle-work, that, considering the Make of the Eye, it is rather surprizing, that these Defects are not more frequent.

46. The great Danger of too great Application of Sight to Reading, or fine Works.

47. The natural Consequence of every Weakness of Sight brought on from such Application of it, demonstrated to be, unless timely prevented, an irrecoverable Blindness.

48. Those who Labour under weakness of Sight must not apply to Reading or fine Works.

49. The Consequences of such Application must necessarily be an Increase of such Defect of Sight.

50. The Danger of this Way increasing the Weakness of Sight, clearly proved.

51. The great Danger of an entire Loss of Sight in all weaknesses of it, proved from their Nature.

52. How judiciously Authors have treated on weakness of Sight.

53. For want of knowing that all Weaknesses of Sight are owing to Defects in the Motions of the Pupil, is the Reason of the little Success that has hitherto attended their Methods of Cure.

54. The Means of removing weakness of Sight can only depend on the recovering the Motions of the Pupil.

55. The Author's Invention for recovering the Motions of the Pupil, without Pain or the least Hazard, and attended with the most happy Success.

56. This Method consists only in gently rubbing the lower Part of the Globe with a small Instrument, whose Surface is a little unequal, by which the Freedom of the Nerves destined for the Motion of the Pupil is almost instantly recovered, and consequently the Pupil's Motions are restored, and it is on the natural Movements of the Pupil that depends the healthful Perfection of Sight.

57. Sight thus restored, the Means of Preserving it and securing it from any Return of these Defects, permitting at the same Time the Freedom of Sight to Reading or applying to fine Works.

58. Sight not yet defective, the Means of preserving it and effectually securing it from such Disorders, without being depriv'd of the free Application of Sight.

59. Remarks on the whole, with Reflections on the great Advantage of these Inquiries.

(To be continued.)

himself, yet beholds himself in another Being breath, and in that other sees all of himself most worthy of Applause.

LET the Publick then Judge, whether that Man must not be an Enemy to Mankind, who approves not such Endeavours to finish and propagate such Benevolent Designs ;—Let them Judge what's due to the Man, who with such Indefatigable Application, has not only been thus useful in his own Days, but laid a Foundation of Knowledge for Posterity, by removing that Obscurity it has even been in, and bringing into Rules equally certain with any Science, a Study of no less Concern, than the Art of Restoring Sight to the Blind.*

THIS Dr. *Taylor* only has done, if the Opinions of the best Judges, as well in Physick as in other Parts of Learning, not only in these Kingdoms, but in the most Illustrious Societies in *Europe*, may be admitted, who all with one Voice declare, that Dr. *Taylor* can have no Enemies who know him in his Lectures, Operations and Success, —except those who offer Incense to Mammon. §

THAT the Reader may not think by this long Digression, that we have forgot the Title of this Book; we have yet, on the Parallel between the Characters

* In a Work lately published, Intituled, *An exact Description of Two hundred and forty three different Diseases to which the Eye and its contiguous Parts are subject*; according to the Author's Observations, and in the Order observed in his Course of Lectures on their Nature and Cure, as many Years given in the Universities Abroad; and lately at *London, Dublin, and Edinburgh*; Humbly inscribed to the President and Fellows of the Royal College of Physicians at *Edinburgh*.

By JONH TAYLOR, Esq;

Doctor of Physick, Occulist to the King of *Great-Britain*, Fellow of several Colleges of Physicians, &c.
Qui dat videre, dat vivere.

To which is added, An Account of the several Works publish'd by the Author; and of all who have wrote on the Eye, and its Diseases, from the most early Times, and quoted by him in his Lectures.

Dr. *Taylor* says in his Dedication, That he was encouraged to believe, that his Work would be the more acceptable to them, as he presumed to have sufficiently proved in his Writings and Lectures, that all Authors who had wrote on these Diseases, had been as imperfect in their Descriptions of them, as he hop'd he had shewn, both in his Theory and Practice, they had in their Method of Cure; he assur'd them, he was more inclinable to believe his Labours would be agreeable to them, as they were all well acquainted with the Opportunities he has had for this Undertaking, from his large Practice for such a Number of Years in so many Parts of the World, in the Treatment of the Diseases of the Eye: And lastly, as he had demonstrated by his Practice and Success, that he had borrow'd Nothing from the Writings of others in the Method he directed for the Cure of these Diseases; neither had he in the Work before him, taken from any other a Description of any one of the Diseases of the Eye, but every Disease he had described, was an exact Copy after Nature, and the Result only of his own Experience.

In order to render his tedious Tour of *Europe* universally Beneficial, he has caus'd all the various Disorders of the Eye, viz. Two hundred forty three, to be drawn with the utmost Exactness, agreeable to the Description given in the above mentioned Work, by the best Master in *Europe*; —a Work most exquisite, of many Years Labour, and executed at very great Expence. —This Work must necessarily prove

acters there mentioned a little more to say.—The Friends of Mr. *Pope*, speaking of his Works, tell us, that they have been received Abroad with great Marks of Esteem and Veneration, and that they will grow in Credit as long as they shall be read and understood.—The Works of Dr. *Taylor*, it is well known, appear in most of the *European* Languages, and the Regard that has been had every where to his Writings by the Professors in Physick in almost every University, by teaching his Theory only, when the Eye and its Diseases have been the Subject, are together the strongest Arguments of the Truth of this Parallel; which if any should now deny, it may be presum'd, all will agree in its being Just, when Envy can no longer affect him. †

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prove of the greatest Use to all, but particularly those who would be acquainted with the Nature and Cure of these Complaints; because no Disorder can happen in the Eye, or its Coverings, but you find it there figured in the highest Perfection: And since all must agree, that the Judgment is shewn in knowing the Defect you would Cure, rather than in Curing it, every one must perceive the Value of these Representations; it being evident, that 'twas from Authors confounding Names, and giving wild and imperfect Descriptions of these Diseases, that so little Service has been hitherto done in the great Variety of Cases.

That this Inimitable Work may be preserved to Posterity, and consequently Justice done to the Inventor, he proposes to have them all Engrav'd and Colour'd by the best Masters, and publish'd with the Plates of all the various Instruments he has contriv'd for the Operations necessary to the Cure of these Disorders, together with his Course of 30 Lectures; which, as has been already observed, are completed in the Order many Years given, in the Universities Abroad, *London, Dublin, Edinburgh, &c.*

§ In a Work lately published at the Globe in *Pater-noster-Row*, intituled, *The Sentiments of the Professors in Physick in the Universities Abroad, concerning Dr. Taylor's Operations and Method of Curing the Diseases of the Eye*, — may be found in *Latin*, (the Language in which they were wrote) distinct Diplomas of the most Eminent in *France, Germany, Portugal, &c.* on his being received a Member of their Bodies, speaking of his Lectures, Operations and Success, in the highest Terms of Applause; given only to those who are singled out for their Extraordinary Abilities, and to whom Mankind are particularly indebted.

† As the following was wrote by perhaps one of the greatest Judges living of that Style for which Mr. POPE was so justly Celebrated, and so applicable to the Subject of this Work, it can't be thought improper to give it a Place here.

To JOHN TAYLOR, Esq Oculist to his Majesty.

HAIL, curious Oculist! to thee belongs
To know what secret Springs of Vision move
The Ball of Sight; what inward Cause retards
Their native Force; what Operation clears
A cloudy Speck, or bids the total Frame
Resume the Lustre of the lucid Ray,
—'tis thine to tell.—how veil'd to gloomy Shade
The darkling Eye retires, nor feels the Force
Of solar Beam—Anon a darting Gleam
Shoots thro' the Glass, and gives the bright'ning Orb
To visit Light—I see the liquid Stream
Flow, as the guiding Hand directs the Way,
And bids it enter, where a total Gloom
Had drawn dark Cover o'er the Seat of Sight,
Whether in Choroied, or nervous Net
Fair Vision shines, thither the streaming Rays
Converge their Force; and in due Order range
Their colour'd Forms.—Anon the Patient sees
A new Creation rising to the View

In living Light! There blows the flow'ry Mead
With Sweets of ev'ry Bloom, there limpid Rill
Glides on soft Foot.—Here fair *POVONA* smiles
In Luxury of Charm—There *FLORA* paints
Her vari colour'd Train—Here Lunar Orb
Soft sheds her Silver Light to cheer the Gloom
Of languid Night, 'till Orient Sun reveals
A living Scene, with radiant Lustre spread.—
Go on, Thou Favourite of Heav'n, to bless
The darkling World with Light, give it to see
The Maker's Works, and teach the grateful Tongue
To sing his Praise, for what the Eye beholds
To Rapture rais'd, fair Work of Power Divine.

While others court the Populace for Fame,
And envy Merit, which they cannot claim,
Be thine the Task to beam in open Day,
And shine with Lustre of unborrow'd Ray.

(23)
THE Admirers of Mr. Pope inform us, that this great Genius came early under the Notice of the greatest Men of the Age, and that they did themselves Honour in becoming his Patrons; and if this surprizing Man discover'd some Degree of Sensibility by giving a Satirical Distinction to his Enemies, and shew they were not absolutely beneath his Notice; neither they nor the World have Cause to be offended;—since he has with the greatest Delicacy of Wit, taken the only Method to preserve them from Oblivion, — giving them a Place in his immortal Works. †

THE APPLICATION is easy,—the PARALLEL obvious,—to which we may surely add, That tho' Envy and Jealousy have made Attempts upon these Characters, Happy for them, they remain possess'd of their distinguishing Merit,—UNRIVAL'D.

† The Dunciad.

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